PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Synthesis of high-strength dental silicate cement. P. P. BUDNIKOV AND I. G. GOL'DBERG. *Zhur. Prikkad. Khim.*, 17 [7-8] 417-21 (1944). The basis for the dental cement was the charge containing calcined Al_2O_3 21.2, quartz sand 23.3, synthetic cryolite 36.0, and $CaHPO_4$ 7.5%. The charge was ground to pass a sieve of 10,000 openings/cm² and calcined at 1350°. The smelted and granulated mass was mixed with a special liquid made by dissolving 8 parts of $Al(OH)_3$ and 9 parts of ZnO in 83 parts of boiling H_3PO_4. The cement has good adhesion, hardens completely in 15 to 20 min., and can be polished to give a lustrous surface; the luster, density, and translucence are not impaired after a 2 week immersion in saliva at 37°C. The cement compares favorably with the De Trey (Swiss) silicate cement. B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

19

Acidproof enamels on iron from available materials. P. P. Budnikov and I. G. Gol'denberg. *Khimicheskaya Prom.* 1945, No. 12, 14-15. Of a no. of enamels tested the 2 that proved most satisfactory were: quartz sand 33.2, 57.0; feldspar 11.8, 19.8; calcined soda 21.0, 16.8; potash 3.0, 3.4; $CaCO_3$ 11.0, 10.0; ZnO 0.0, 2.0%, resp. The chem. compn. was: SiO_2 60.82, 70.20, Al_2O_3 2.25, 2.10; Na_2O 6.54, 10.75; K_2O 3.94, 3.72; CaO 17.00, 10.95; ZnO 0.0 and 2.10%, resp. The 2nd enamel (contg. ZnO) is not suitable for app. in which foods are treated. The m.p. of these enamels is 880-900°. They form colorless glasses adhering well to iron. Their resistance to boiling 20% HCl, 20% H_2SO_4, 20% HNO_3, 10% citric acid, and 10% AcOH was satisfactory. Thermal resistance was tested by heating enameled test pieces to 232° and then plunging them into tap water. The enamels withstood 15 changes (5 is the required no.). The mech. properties of the enamels were good.

M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002" CIA-RDP86-00513R00051562001O-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Role of calcium sulfoaluminate in the exothermal hardening of alumina cement. P. P. Budnikov and I. G. Gol'denberg. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.*, 18 [1-2] 15-19 (1945).—Exothermal curves were obtained of ordinary alumina cement made from blast furnace alumina slag and of the same cement with additions of anhydrite. Experiments were conducted at 15°C under conditions of natural liberation of heat and at 65° to 70° and higher analogous to conditions existing in large concrete blocks. The results show that, for cement hardening at high temperatures, the anhydrite binds the $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ into useful products. The mechanical properties of the hardened cement were also improved. R. Z. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

20

Behavior of sulfated alumina cement toward attack. P. P. Budnikov and I. G. Gol'denberg. *Zhur. Prikkad Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 20, 1155-9(1947)(in Russian) —A decrease in the exothermic nature of Ca aluminate hardening and improved concrete strength results from the introduction of $CaSO_4$ into alumina cements in the form of anhydrite. Such a cement may have the following compon.: SiO_2 4.04, Al_2O_3 40.42, Fe_2O_3 2.50, CaO 39.16, MgO 0.32, and SO_3 13.46%; it exhibits corrosion resistance equal to that for conventional alumina cement, shows equal bonding strength with steel at 18-20, and two-fold increased bonding strength with steel at 60-65.

Marshall Sittig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

GOL'DENBERG, I.L., inzh., ISAKOVSKIY, I.G., ekonomist; BEREZIN, B.P., inzh., STOTIK, V.S., inzh., VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Economic efficiency of capital investments and new machinery in transportation construction] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii i novoi tekhniki v transportnom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Vsesoiuz. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei sobshcheniia, 1962. 233 p. (Bubushkin, Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy, no.43). (MIRA 16:2)

(Transportation--Buildings and structures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

VAYNSHTEYN, B.S., kand. ekon. nauk; LEYKINA, K.B.; MINTS, M.G.; LUCHINSKIY, S.M.; KIYEVSKIY, V.G., kand. ekon. nauk; VINER, S.A.; DINIAURISHVILI, I.I.; GUREVICH, M.S.; ZIKEYEV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBINOV, N.E.; SARYCHEV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; APARIN, I.L.; KRINITSKAYA, M.Ye.; DZIKOVSKIY, G.I.; ZEL'TSER, R.Ya.; GOL'DENBERG, I.L.; ISAKOVSKIY, I.G.; DEMIDOVA, S.N., inzh., red.

[Economic efficiency of capital investments and the introduction of new equipment in construction] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii i vnedreniia novoi tekhniki v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 235 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva. 2. Rukovoditel' sektora ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti novoy tekhniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moskva (for Kiyevskiy). 3. Sektor ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti novoy tekhniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moskva (for all except Demidova). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moskva (for Demidova).

GOL'DEINBERG, I.S., inzh.

Remodeling pipe-laying machines to be used in assembling tanks with solid coverings. Mov.tekh.mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 21 no.7:21 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Stroitel'nyy uchastok No.73 tresta No.7 Glavneftemontazha Minstroya RSFSR.
(Tanks) (Cranes, Derricks, Etc.)

BRZHOZOVSKIY, V.F., inzh., red.; ISAYEV, N.V., inzh., red.; GOL'DENBERG, I.S., inzh., red.; PEVZNER, A.S., red. izd-va; CHERKASSKAYA, F.T., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.3. Sec.G. ch.9.[Process piping; regulations for manufacture and acceptance of work (SNiP III-G.9-62)] Tekhnologicheskie truboprovody; pravila proizvodstva i priemki rabot (SNiP III-G. 9-62). 1963. 24 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Brzhozovskiy). 3. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po peresmotru stroitel'nykh norm i pravil (for Isayev). 4. Proyektno-konstruktorskaya kontora Proyektneftespetsmontazh Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR (for Gol'denberg). (Pipe) (Petroleum rafineries--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

GOL'DENBERG, I.S.

Fluorescence metho i of examination in dermatology. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.2:54-56 F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. A.S.Zenin).

*

GOL'DENBERG, I. S.

C-reactive protein test as an indication of the state of the organism in some skin diseases. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.4:27-31 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. [illegible] kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Kyrgyzskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

GOL'DENBERG, I.V., inzh.

Development of suburban transportation. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.3:14-17 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Moscow region—Transportation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

IVANOVA, M.G.;GOL'DENBERG, I.Ya.;LUKASHEV, I.I.;KARUT, T.A.;KANDYBA, S.G.; MIKHEYLICHENKO, P.M.;NAKHMANSON, G.L.

Studies on biological properties of Mycobacterium tuberculosis muris. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no. 3:22-28 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Ukrainian Tuberculosis Institute (Director -- Prof. B. M. Khmel'nitskiy), Khar'kov.

LUKASHOV, I.I., professor.;GOL'DENBERG, I.Ya., professor, [deceased].;IVANOVA, M.I., dotsent.;KARUT, T.A., dotsent.;MIKHAILICHENKO, P.M., vrach.; KANDYBA, S.G., vrach.

Studying sheep and swine for the pathogenic properties of a culture grown from tuberculosis bacilli isolated from field voles. Sbor. trud. Khar'. vet. inst. 22:248-251 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra epizootologii Khar'kovskogo veterinarnogo instituta i tuberkuleznyy otdel Khar'kovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni I. I. Mechnikova.
(Tuberculosis in animals)

GOL'DENBERG, I.Z., inzh.; SEMENOV, L.N., inzh.

Using a grouping technique in the assembly and welding plant. Sudostroenie 27 no.2:48-50 F '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Shipfitting)

GOL'DENBERG, L.

More on the business type accounting in meat combines. Mias. ind. SSSR 26 no.3:42-43 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kiyevskiy mezhoblastnoy myasotrest
(Meat industry--Accounting)

GOL'DENBERG, L.

Economizing meat. Mias. ind. SSSR 27 no.5: 46-47 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Ukrglavmyaso.
(Sausages—Transportation)

GOL'DENBERG, L.

Developing and introducing dispatcher control systems of the course of production. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata no.4:[illegible] '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Production control) (Electronic control)

GOL'DENBERG, L.

Accounting in beef cattle transportation. Mias.ind.S.S.S.R. 33 no.6:42 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrgipromyasomolprom.
(Meat industry--Costs)
(Beef cattle--Transportation)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible] on [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: This is [illegible] historical account of [illegible] of the [illegible] Colonel F. F. Berg of the [illegible]

[illegible] AN SSSR (Multi-purpose S [illegible]

[illegible]/1

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NOVOMBERGSKIY, N.Ya.; GOL'DENBERG, L.A.; TIKHONIROV, V.V.

Data on the history of mineral prospecting in the Russian State of the 17th century from the documents of the Siberian Command. Ocher. po ist. geol. znan. no.8:3-63 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Prospecting)

GOL'DENBERG, L.A.

Maps of the Northern Caucasus made in 1768 and 1772 and S.L. Voniavin's manuscript "My studies in mineralogy, 1768". Ocherki ist. geol. znan. no.8:127-148 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Geology)

GOL'DENBERG, L.A., kand.istor.nauk

Unpublished drawings by V.I.Roborvskii. Priroda 49 no.10:102-104 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kompleksnaya yuzhnaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR.
(Roborvskii, Vsevolod Ivanovich, 1856-1910)

GOL'DENBERG, L.A.; MOSOV, S.P.

From the history of the first scientific expeditions after the establishment of Soviet power. Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekh. 37:311-329 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Lena Valley—Hydrography)

YEFIMOV, A.V. GOLDENBERG, L.A., kand.istorycheskikh

"Essays from the history of Russian geographical research in 1725-1750 by V.I.Grekov. Reviewed by A.V.Efimov, L.A. Goldenberg. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.6:122-126 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Yefimov).
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[First Russian scientific studies of the Usturt] Pervye russkie nauchnye issledovaniia Ustiurta. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 325 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdelenie geologo-geograficheskikh nauk SSSR.

(Usturt--Russian exploration)

GOL'DENBERG, L.A., kand. istoricheskikh nauk; KLEYNER, Ya.M. (Moskva)

In a century and a half; changes in the coastlines of the Caspian and Aral Seas. Priroda 52 no.11:97-99 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GOLDBERG, V. A.

The first atlas of "maps"-delineations of Siberia. Izv Vses Geog Obsh 96 no. 1:90-95 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

[illegible] [illegible] Akademii nauk SSSR. [illegible] INOV, A.V., otv. red.

[illegible] U [illegible] Kamenev. Sibirian ethnographer and [illegible] [illegible] Semen Ul'ianovich Kamenev, sibirskii etnograf i geograf (1723-1772 gg.) Moskva, Nauka, [illegible]. [illegible] (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sedimov).

GOLDENBERG, L. J.

"Messverfahren und Einrichtungen zur automatischen Bestimmung der Materialparameter in der Mikrowellen- und Feinmechanik-Industrie"

report presented at the
Intl. Measurement Conference (IMK) Prague, 1-5 November 1967

GOL'DENBERG, Leonid Davydovich; YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.V., red.; SKVIRSKAYA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Central control of the operation of equipment in machinery manufacture] Dispetcherskii kontrol' ispol'zovaniia oborudovaniia v mashinostroenii. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1958. 126 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Machinery—Construction)

GOL'DENBERG, L. G.

Conveyer system of window-glass manufacture. G. GOL'DENBERG. Stekl. Sist. Prom., 1940, No. 11-12, pp. 9-13. Details are given on the progress made in Russian window-glass plants in adopting the conveyer system of production. B Z K

Drying of sulfate in suspended condition. I. G. Gorodinskii. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Sintetich. Vodoslovnykh Mass*, 1947, No. 1, pp. 3-6. A new method of drying sulfate in the suspended condition has been tested at the Selenga sulfate plant with promising results. The mirabolite is charged by hand into a mixer to which water, heated by steam to 50-60°, is added. The density of the solution in the mixer is adjusted at 1.3, after which the contents are transferred into a settling tank. After settling, the solution is pumped into a distribution tank from where it flows by gravity through a steam-heated pipe into another distribution tank. From this tank the solution is pumped to sprayers fixed into the walls of a vertical furnace. The solution reaches the sprayers under pressure of 2 atm. The sulfate is dried by the furnace gases from the fuel (coal). To obtain a completely dry product, the furnace temperature must be maintained at 360° to 380°. Consumption of fuel was [illegible] kg. of coal per ton of dry sulfate, loss of sulfate was 6.5%. Efficiency of the installation was about 35%. The efficiency can be raised by using more sprayers and improving the design of the furnace. At present, the dry product is removed through doors near the bottom of the furnace. This disturbs the draft in the furnace. In addition, 2 hr. are required to remove the dry sulfate that accumulates during an 8 hr. shift of operations. B.Z.K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

1955, Ceramics, Refractories

Bu cibo.

Thin layer batch-charging: charging of briquettes in glass furnaces.
I. G. Goldenberg (*Stek. Keram.*, 1948, 5, No. 3, 18. *Brit. ceram. Abst.*, 1949, 12A) R. B. Clarke

C

Use of Aral [Sea] sulfate in glassmelting. I. G. Gol'dshtein. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [6] 4-6 (1948). The chief source of sulfate for glassmelting in the Soviet Union is the region near the Aral Sea. This sulfate is characterized by nonuniformity in chemical composition, 3 to 4% $CaSO_4$, and 3 to 4% NaCl. On the basis of literature data, G. concludes that the following variations in contents are allowable: Na_2SO_4 1.25, $CaSO_4$ 0.3, $MgSO_4$ 0.35, NaCl 1.25, and insoluble residue 0.15%. The absolute contents of the components should be established yearly on the basis of data obtained from sections to be mined. The present system of sorting sulfate into grade I (not less than 90% Na_2SO_4) and grade II (not less than 86% Na_2SO_4) should be abolished. Instead, storage, transport, and mixing should be so arranged as to give the average composition required for glassmelting. **Criticism.** N. K. Dmitriev, A. G. Repa, and I. B. Solais. *Ibid.*, [7] 19-20. In using Aral sulfate the dosage of reducing agent should be sufficient to take care of the sulfate and also of the admixtures of chlorides and $CaSO_4$. The beneficial effects of NaCl and $CaSO_4$ in Aral sulfate in accelerating the glassmelting process are doubted. Reduction of $CaSO_4$ yields CaS which changes into CaO slowly and with difficulty. The maximum content of admixtures should not exceed 4%. By improved mining methods and stricter chemical control it is possible to supply to the glass plants Aral sulfate with 88 ± 2% Na_2SO_4 and to keep the variations of NaCl within ±2%. Sulfate of a composition suitable for glassmelting can be obtained by establishing central mixing stations in the field or by classifying the pits into groups for exploitation. B. Z. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

Heat and draft characteristics of tank furnaces. I. G. Goldenberg. *Neklo i Keram.*, 5 [9] 5-9 (1948). The generally accepted method of determining the draft characteristics of tank furnaces on the basis of normal fuel and average take off of glass should be discarded because of variations of both factors. The method proposed by A. A. Skvortsov (*Ekon. Topliva*, 1948, No. 4, pp. 4-7) for determining the heat and draft characteristics of open hearth furnaces should be applied to glass melting furnaces. B. Z. K.

C 5

Specific pickup of glassmelt as a function of the charge composition. G. M. ASHKINAZI AND I. G. GOL'DENBERG. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [10] 3-7 (1948). Production data of window glass plants for a 4½ year period were studied. The plants used charges of 100% sulfate, 10 to 30% soda, 40 to 60% soda, and 70 to 90% soda. A nomograph was constructed showing specific pickup as a function of charge composition and melting temperature. Calculations were based on a charge containing fluorspar, admixture and fed in batch piles. For a charge without fluorspar, the pickup values are multiplied by 0.9; for thin layer charging, the pickup values are multiplied by 1.12. The nomograph makes it possible to analyze tank operations with an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes. H. Z. K.

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FACILITIES AND PROPERTIES SEC.

C

9

Construction of tanks. I. G. Gol'dshteyn, V. I. Gurbanov and M. M. Zaslavskiy. *Stekl. i Keram.* 5 [No. 2] 22-4 1948. Vending area which is 60 to 70%, of the melter area is marked out. If necessary, the neck should be narrowed in order to cool the glassmelt to the required viscosity. D. K.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

11

Dependence of tank output on the operation of regenerators

I. G. GOLDSHEID. Stekla i Keramika, 5, 11, 7-17, 1948. The existing tank furnace regenerators are designed for heating gas and air up to 900° to 1000°C.; this assures high tank temperatures only if the tank is fired with high calorific gas. By raising the gas and air in the regenerators to 1200°, high temperatures (1150° to 1480°) in the tank are attainable by firing the tank with gas of 750 to 950 cal./m³. The gas can be heated to 1,300° provided the central wall of the regenerators is increased in width and is constructed with great care. To achieve higher gas and air temperatures, the regenerator roofs should be made of Dinas instead of fire-clay brick, and the central walls and the lining of the outer walls should be of Dinas for half their height. Various measures for improving operation of existing regenerators are discussed. B/K

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

C

Thermal insulation of tank furnaces as a means of increasing their output. L. G. GOLDSHTEIN. *Steklo i Keram*, 6 [2] 6-11 (1949). Thermal insulation of tank furnaces is an important factor in raising their output when low calorific gas is used as fuel. The structure of insulated Dinas is improved because of the almost complete transformation of the quartz into more stable modifications of silica. Insulation should be carried out in a definite order; those sections which are subject to least wear should be insulated first, while those which are subject to the most wear should be insulated after all operating and constructional measures to reduce such wear have been applied. The chief purpose of insulating the roof is to improve its structure for which it is sufficient to raise the temperature of the Dinas under the insulation to 850° to 900°C. In computing insulation for worn sections of brickwork, their thickness should be considered as not over ½ of the original thickness. The average temperature of the Dinas should not be over 1350°. The temperature at the boundary with grog lightweight brick should not exceed 1200° and with diatomite 900°. B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051562001 0-1

22

Prevention of the Formation of Alkali Bubbles and Discoloration of the Glass in Tank Furnaces. By Russian - I. I. G. Goldenberg, H. A. V. Folkik, A. G. Repa, and I. D. Tykachinsky. *Steklo i Keramika* (Glass and Ceramics) v. 6, No. 1, 1949, p. 11-17.

In Part I, heating the glass mass in a slightly acidic atmosphere is recommended. Introduction of solid reducing agents in amounts depending on the amount of SO_3 present is also recommended. In Part II alkali bubbles representing inclusions of fused sulfate are distinguished from gaseous sulfate bubbles. Investigation revealed that the general cause of alkali bubble formation is supersaturation of the glass mass by free undissociated sulfate, and its liberation in the form of alkali inclusions. Data are tabulated.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Service of zircon-mullite burner port. L. G. Gol'denberg. *Steklo i Keram.* 6 [9] 22 (1949). During cold repairs of a tank furnace, the port of the first pair of burners was changed from Dinas to zircon mullite material. Operating conditions were as follows: Maximum temperature in the region of 2nd and 3rd pairs of burners was 1400° to 1470°. The temperature between the 1st and 2nd pairs of burners was 1430° to 1440°. The charge consisted of 80 to 100% sulfate with a moisture content of 6 to 11%. The rate of charge was 4.5 tons/hr. Prior to repairs, charging was by means of a mechanical pusher and, after repairs, by means of a Thin Layer Feeder. After 6 months service, the port was in good condition while the Dinas ports of the 2nd and 3rd pairs of burners were worn to a considerably greater extent. Details of construction are illustrated. B.Z.K.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

CA

Combating the formation of alkaline bubbles and discoloration of glass melt in tank furnaces. L. G. Gol'denberg *Steklo i Keram.* 6, No. 11, 11-14(1949).—Alk. bubbles occur chiefly when sulfate charge is used and to a smaller degree when soda charge is used with small admixts. of sulfate. Data obtained from the Dzerzhinskii glass works indicate that by decreasing the sulfate and the reducing agent or by operating for a month without reducing agent, the SO_3 in the glass melt increased from 0.5-0.6% to 0.8-0.9%. In the absence of gall in the furnace, sulfate was increased to 10%; this caused alk. boil to appear in the glass sheet and analysis showed up to 0.8-0.9% SO_3. Increase of sulfate to 20% and addn. of 6% C caused alk. boil to disappear and SO_3 dropped to 0.4-0.5%. These data were obtained during the period prior to repairs when temp. was maintained at 1280-1300° and the atm. in the furnace was reducing because regenerator nozzles were clogging up. The curve of C content for 1 yr. resembled a sine curve; the max. (14-15% C) occurred immediately after cold repairs and replacement of regenerator nozzles while the min. (4-8% C) occurred immediately prior to the repairs. Min. content (0.3-0.4%) of SO_3, which corresponds to complete reduction of sulfate, was attained after nozzles were replaced or 2-30 days after cold repairs. The periods of min. content of SO_3 almost always corresponded to the max. C content (14-15%) and, hence, to an oxidizing atm. in the furnace. These occurrences can be explained by the phenomenon of more complete reduction of the sulfate in an oxidizing atm. When "gas" discoloration of the melt occurs frequently, the addn. of solid reducing agent is decreased. As a result, particles of sulfate in the charge are not reduced but are dissolved in the melt, increasing the SO_3 content to the limit of solv. of the Na_2SO_4 (1.83% SO_3), and the sulfate seps. from the supersatd. soln. in the form of alk. bubbles and boil during the subsequent cooling of the melt. If the atm. in the tank is oxidizing, a considerable portion of the C is burned to CO_2 before it reacts with the sulfate but this is easily compensated by an increase in the total C in the charge which reduces the sulfate particles within the charge. In the absence of forced draft in the regenerators, the nozzles become clogged up, causing the atm. in the tank to become reducing. The surface in the melting zone becomes covered with foam and the gall disappears, causing the melters to decrease the addn. of C. The gall then begins to appear in the refining zone, in the region of the 4th and 5th burners.

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where the smoky flame comes into contact with the surface gall and reduces it to sulfides, which discolor the melt in accordance with $Na_2SO_4 + Na_2S = 2Na_2O + SO_2 + S$. To eliminate alk. bubbles and discoloration, the following measures are suggested: (*a*) melting of soda and soda-sulfate charges should be conducted in a weakly oxidizing atm., (*b*) solid reducing agents should be added even when the sulfate content of the charge is a min., (*c*) the amt. of reducing agent added should be detd. not only from appearance of the glass melt but also on the basis of the SO_2 content in glass, and (4) forced draft should be installed in regenerators of all tank furnaces. V. V. Pollyak, A. G. Repa, and I. D. Tykachinskii. *Ibid.* 14-17.—The supersatn. of the melt with undecomp. sulfate may also be caused by the reforming of sulfate in low-temp. zones in the presence of S gases in the tank atm. Reduction of sulfate is facilitated not by the weakly oxidizing atm. but by the accompanying effects. In the absence of means to control the compn. and pressure of the gas medium, the maintenance of a reducing medium in the furnace involves operation under pressure which hinders the course of reactions accompanied by the evolution of gases, lowers the intensity of the turbulent action of the gases in glass melting, and, under certain conditions, neutralizes the beneficial effects of the reducing atm. In a weakly oxidizing atm. in the furnace, there will be a slight vacuum above the layer of charge in the furnace and the action of the gases will be facilitated. When sulfate is added to a soda charge in amts. corresponding to 3-5% of the total alkali content, it decomps. completely without the addn. of a reducing agent; C should be added only when sulfate exceeds the amts. Other suggestions made by G. are being applied in industry. B. Z. K

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C.N.

Combating formation of alkaline bubbles and discolora-tion of glass melt. L. G. Gol'denberg. *Stekło i Keram* 7, No 5, 21-3(1950); cf. C.A. 44, 8072g.—Greatest practical factor in formation of alk. gas bubbles is the incomplete decompn. of the sulfate. With 5% sulfate in the charge, the chief source of SO_3 in furnace gases is the fuel (coal); when sulfate is increased to 20%, the amt. of SO_3 from fuel and charge is equal. For melting high-quality glass, the fuel should have a min. of S, and sulfate should not exceed 5%. For a min. content of SO_3 (0.3%) there is a min. amt. of bubbles and seed. Detn. of SO_3 indicates decompn. of sulfate is incomplete. When the atm. in the furnace is weakly oxidizing (or neutral, if possible), the metal surface will characterize the condition within and the correct amt. of reducing agent can be established by observing the presence of small patches of molten undecompd. sulfate in the furnace. When the atm. is reducing and the correct amt. of solid reducing agent is maintained, there will be considerable foaming and, in some cases, coloration of the surface layers of the melting charge by the gases. Ordinarily it is difficult to det. whether discoloration is caused by the charge or by the gases. As an aid to the operators, it is not desirable to obscure the process by the addnl. reduction of sulfate layers with furnace gases. The reducing agent should not be ground too finely; the important factor in the reduction is the washing of the sulfate particles with CO bubbles and, if the reducing agent is too finely ground, the CO bubbles will not possess enough lifting power to rise through the charge. Pressure variations in the tank are too small to affect the process. B. Z. Kamich

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001561620010-1

Reducing wear of Dinas in tanks. L. G. GOLDENBERG. *Steklo i Keram.* 8 [2] 8-12 (1951).—Common problems and suggested remedies are given, including redesign of crown arch skew, burner, and arch of regenerators. A tank arch should be at a sufficient distance from the flame so as not to make contact. The charge should be moistened or briquetted. Temperatures above normal for the tank should not be employed. B Z K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

BCS

1228. Building glass tanks for sheet glass.—L. G. GOLDSBERG and G. V. POTOTSKAYA (*Stek. Keram.*, 8, No. 10, 19, 1951). To achieve complete purification of sheet-glass the max. temps. should be maintained in tanks between the 2nd and 3rd burners; the temp. curve should fall smoothly towards the chamber below the machine, in front of the screen there should be a non-reaction zone of sufficient size with a temp. maintained at ~ 1,300° C. A high degree of homogenization can be achieved if glass remains for a long time in the furnace and if there are intense free convection streams between the refining and cooling parts of the tank. The tank should be rectangular without any narrowing in the screen region or where the machine channel starts. It is advisable to build tanks with large refining and cooling areas, since this will make it possible to increase the temp. as well as the output. The thermal efficiency per unit output of large-size tanks is higher than that of small tanks. The optimum temps. should be determined for each tank individually. Tank construction with complete isolation of the melting zone and with the glass flowing vertically is favoured. The size of a tank could be reduced by mechanical mixing; this problem should be solved as soon as possible.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. Monthly List of Foreign Periodicals. [illegible]

USSR/ Engineering - Glass furnaces

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 4/12

Authors : Gol'denberg, L.G.

Title : Water cooling of bath type glass furnaces

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 1, 11-17, Jan 1954

Abstract : The advantages and disadvantages of using water cooling systems for bath-type glass furnaces are discussed. The wear of the inside furnace refractories depends upon their surface temperature and the viscosity of the glass mass with which these surfaces come in direct contact. The basin of a glass furnace as well as other construction elements cannot be insulated but must be cooled and it is also necessary to increase the viscosity of the glass mass in order to compensate for the corrosive action of the glass mass convection due to cooling. Drawings of water cooled glass furnaces (including one USA) are included. Eleven references: 9 USSR and 2 USA (1891-1953). Drawings; illustrations.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

USSR/ Engineering - Industrial processes

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 3/11

Authors : Gol'denberg, L. G.

Title : Rational layout of a compound plant

Periodical : Stck. i ker. 4, 7-9, Apr 1954

Abstract : The melting of glass, in glass furnaces, not equipped with special devices for intensive stirring of the glass mass, requires the application ofbatches of high degree of homogeneity. The system of chemical control and frequent corrections of the batch is in itself a source of many errors and is therefore considered as imperfect. The high quality of the batch can be secured only through a working plant organization, which would make the origination of errors impossible. The author suggests a rational layout of a compound plant where the quality of the batch and the ready product can be maintained at a high level. Nine USSR references (1945-1953). Diagram.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

GOL'DENBERG, L.G.

USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1 : Pub. 104 - 12/14

Authors : Gol'denberg, L. G.

Title : Use of containers for intrafactory transportation of refractories

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 10, 27-29, Oct 1954

Abstract : The mechanization of intrafactory transportation of refractories, by the adoption of the conveyer belt system, is described. The economical and technical advantages derived from such a change over are listed.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

GOL'DENBERG, L. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Glass crystallization

Card : 1/1 Pub. 104 - 10/12

Authors : Belova, B. M. and Gol'denberg, L. G.

Title : Diopside in window glass

Periodical : Stek i ker. 11/7, 27, June 1954

Abstract : A description is given of the formation of crystals in glass, which proved to be crystals of diopside. Through experiences with such crystallization it was found that the magnesium oxide content in glass should be reduced to 4.5% and the calcium oxide content to 6.5% to prevent such crystallization. Illustration.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

GOLDENBERG, L. G.

/mt

The use of containers for the handling of refractories within the plant. - L. G. Goldenberg. (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 11, No. 10, 27, 1954). Refractories moving off belt conveyors get damaged; sheet-metal containers moved by cranes are a preferable method of handling. (5 figs.)

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62275

Author: Gol'denberg, L. G.

Institution: Central Scientific Research Laboratory of Electrotechnical Glass

Title: TsNILES Tank Furnace for Melting of 38-5k Glass

Original Periodical: Inform.-tekhn. sb. Tsentr. n.-i. labor. elektrotekhn. stekla, 1955, No 3, 39-58

Abstract: On the basis of investigations of specific features of the process of melting of high-boron glass 38-5k, the phenomena of borate volatilization and crystallization process, there is proposed a new design of a 3-zone tank furnace provided with evaporation chamber and circulation arrangements connecting melting, refining and production sections. There is proposed a more gas-tight arrangement of the crown and use of quartz-wall refractories for the lining of pools and conduits. On the basis of a comparison with

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

Matls

1170. The optimum composition of window glass. G. [illegible] and V. V. POLLYAK (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 12, No. 12, [illegible]) [illegible] in Russian. A survey of the literature suggests that the recommendation made by the Russian Glass Institute that window-glass for vertical drawing should contain [illegible]% MgO and 7% CaO is vitiated to take into account the conditions of glass cooling. According to the authors, glasses with better working properties (higher viscosity and surface tension) contain [illegible]-5% CaO and 4-5% MgO. (4 figs., 1 table.)

GINZBURG, David Borisovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DELIKISHKIN, Sergey Nikolayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHODOROV, Yevgeniy Iosifovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHIZHSKIY, Anatoliy Fedotovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZIMIN, V.N., dotsent, retsenzent; KUZYAK, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; NOKHRATYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, A.N., dotsent, retsenzent [deceased]; BUDNIKOV, P.P., redaktor; FRADKIN, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOL'DENBERG, L.G., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; GLADKIKH, N.N, tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Frunaces and driers in the silicate industry] Pechi i sushila silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Pod red. P.P.Budnikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 455 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR (for Budnikov)
(Kilns) (Clay industries)
(Drying apparatus)

15 (2)

S/072/60/000/02/001/021
B015/B003

AUTHORS: Gol'denberg, L. G., Levina, A. P., Matyusha, S. I.

TITLE: Experience Made by the Introduction of Tank Furnaces With Direct Heating

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 1 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors describe two tank furnaces of this type designed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla (NIIES Scientific Research Institute for Electrotechnical Glass) and installed in the Saratov works in 1957-1958 for the manual processing of borosilicate glass. S. L. Rassadin participated in the design of the first furnace. N. S. Snezhinskiy and N. V. Filimonovich constructed the latter. Figure 1 shows the tank of the first furnace, and figures 2 and 3 show both burner types. The first burner type was designed by B. G. Lukin, the second burner is a standard construction of the "Stal'proyekt". Figure 4 shows the metal recuperator. Compressed air is produced by means of a BK-6 ventilator made by the Zagorskiy zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

Experience Made by the Introduction of Tank Furnaces With Direct Heating

S/072/60/000/02/001/021
B015/B003

mashinostroyeniya (Zagorsk Works for Agricultural Machine Construction). Yu. A. Gastev, L. V. Potemkina, Ye. I. Usova, and N. V. Filimonovich, collaborators of NIIES, as well as M. M. Lagranskiy, V. N. Morozov, S. G. Ponomarev, and V. V. Tyurin, collaborators of the afore-mentioned works, participated in putting the furnace into operation. After a campaign of 14 months the furnace superstructure was in good condition. In the middle of 1958 the second tank furnace of this type with slightly modified dimensions was put into operation in the same works (Figure 5). In conclusion, the authors state that these types warrant high technological qualities and optimum temperature- and gas conditions in the tank and in the processing part of the furnace. These furnaces also exhibit thermal and operational advantages. The limited dimensions of the melting tank and the resulting limited capacity (up to 80 t per day) are indicated as drawbacks of these furnaces. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

GOL'DENBERG, L.G., inzh.

Design of feeders with gas heating. Stek.i ker. 19 no.12:3-7 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Glass furnaces)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

SHCHEGLOV, Yu.A.; GOL'DENBERG, L.G.; FAKTOROVICH, A.A.; KRASNOLOB, K.Ya.

Automation of cut tomatoes receiving points and pumped transfer points of continuous lines in tomato processing. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.3:107-112 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

GOL'DENBERG, L. I. [illegible] inzh.; BRUZHANETSKIY, A.M., inzh.; [illegible] inzh.

Design of gas and electrically heated glass furnaces. Stek. i ker. 21 no.7:6-11 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP6030158 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0204/0205

AUTHOR: Gol'denberg, L. G.; Denisov, A. A.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnical Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Regulated low-power, high-voltage source

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 204-205

TOPIC TAGS: power supply, high voltage line

ABSTRACT: An adjustable high-voltage supply with an output voltage of up to 20 kv and a current of 0.1 mamp is described. The generator (see Fig. 1) is a balanced-bridge type with its output polarity controlled by the polarity of the input voltage. Positive feedback is obtained from separate windings of sweep transformers T_1 and T_2. Tube V7 is a balanced multivibrator with a frequency of 18 kc; its output together with the feedback signal is applied to the grids of tubes V6 and V8. Tubes V2 and V4 are damping diodes, and V1 and V5 are rectifiers with output voltages of 12—13 kv without and 18—20 kv with positive feedback. Two salient features of the source are its stability for a wide range of component tolerances and its variable output voltage. The output voltage remains constant for resistor and

L 44320-66

ACC NR: AP6030158

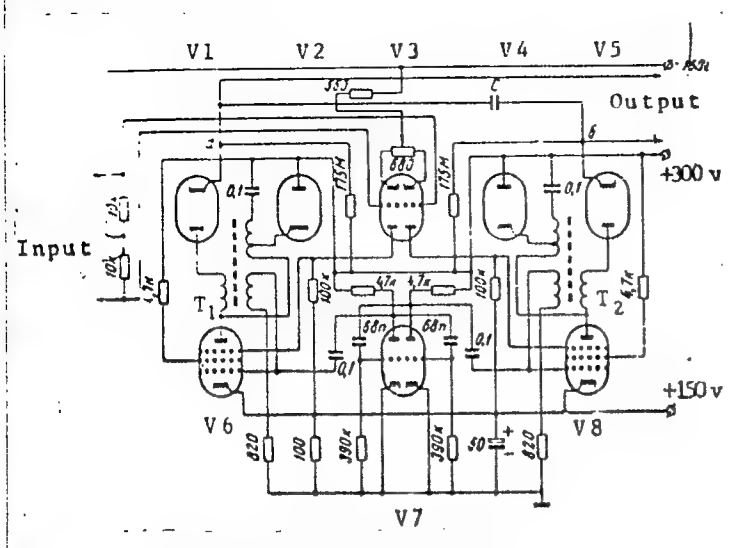

Fig. 1. Voltage supply schematic

capacitor tolerances of ± 30% and can be continuously varied from 0 to ± 18 kv by changing the cathode resistances of tube V3. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [IV]

SUB CODE: 09/
SUBM DATE: 02Jul65
ORIG REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 5072

ACC NR: AP7004783 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0096/0096

AUTHOR: Denisov, A.A.; Gol'denberg, L.G.; Reshetikin, N.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electropneumatic (electrohydraulic) converter. Class 42, No. 190390 [Announced by Leningrad Polytechnical Institute im. M.I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 96

TOPIC TAGS: electropneumatic control, pneumatic device, hydraulic device, ELECTROMECHANIC CONVERTER

ABSTRACT:

An Author Certificate has been issued for an electropneumatic (electrohydraulic) converter which employs the action of a homogeneous electrostatic or electromagnetic field on a jet of gas or of liquid, with preliminary application of a surface charge to the jet. The converter contains a jet-forming nozzle, corona-producing electrodes, a deflecting system, and receiving nozzles. These nozzles are symmetrically positioned in relation to the axis of the jet-forming nozzle, and the electrostatic or

ACC NR: AP7004783

electromagnetic deflecting system is placed in the interval between the receiving nozzles and the corona-producing electrodes. Converter action

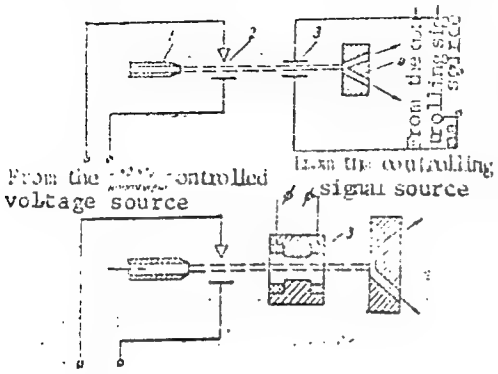

Fig. 1. Converter

1 - Nozzle; 2 - corona-producing electrodes; 3 - deflecting system; 4 - receiving nozzles.

is therefore increased and system reliability improved. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram. [JP]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11June65/ ATD PRESS: 5116

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, V.A. (Moskva); GOL'DENBERG, L.I. (Moskva)

Affection of the nervous system following rabies vaccination. Klin. med. 35 no.2:114-118 F '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (dir.-prof. I.N. Filimonov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i nervnogo otdeleniya 2-y Gorodskoy bol'nitsy imeni Veysbroda (glavnyy vrach A.I. Khromova)

(RABIES, prev. & control
vacc., causing lesions of NS)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
caused by rabies. vacc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

GOL'DENBERG, L.I.

Use of iodobromine baths for the treatment of the initial forms of cerebral atherosclerosis. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 25 no. 6:525-531 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz nevrologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.S. Chetverikov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii v Moskve (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.N. Pospelova).
(KHODYZHENSKI--MINERAL WATERS) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

GOL'DENBERG, L.I.

Production and application of alloyed and special cast-iron. Lit. proizv. no.10:1-3 N-D '53. (MERA 6:12)
(Iron alloys) (Cast-iron)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

GOL'DENBERG, L.I.

Distr: 4E2c

Basic problems of selecting high-quality charge materials and of melting technology. V. I. Gol'denberg. *Liteinoe Proizvodstvo* 1957, No. 10, 2-4.—General comments of the selection of iron and steel scrap for cupola melting and the practice to be used. Heredity of iron is emphasized.

J. D. Gor

2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

SOV/137-58-8-17765

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p. 177 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, L. I.

TITLE: Gray Cast Irons of Improved Quality. (Chugunov s ulushchennoy kachestvom. Sbornik statey)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Soveshchaniya [illegible] po [illegible] dlya [illegible] prom-sti. Nr 2. Moskva, [illegible] 1957, p. [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The quality of cast [illegible] (CI) [illegible] of spoilage in casting production. [illegible] performed on gray CI's manufactured [illegible] possible to analyze the properties [illegible] CI. It was established that [illegible] gray CI manufactured in cast [illegible] follows: gray CI manufactured by: 1) Zaporozhye [illegible] 2) Voroshilovsk plant, 3) Krasnoyarsk [illegible] 4) [illegible] Serp plant, 5) Chelyabinsk plant, 6) Kuznetsk Kombinat, 7) Aparatny plant, 8) Nizhniy Tagil plant, and 9) Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Kombinat. In order to eliminate [illegible] the requirements for gray CI [illegible] from the extent of its [illegible]

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

SOV 137 58-8-17763

Gray Cast Irons of Improved Quality

and that research be performed in order to arrive at standardized values of total C content depending on the grade of CI. Fluctuations in weight of CI pigs must not exceed 20 kg. It is also necessary to revise the existing GOST regulations regarding gray CI so as to arrive at a system whereby gray CI from every supplying region would have its own wavbill fully describing its quality characteristics.

A. S.

1. Cast iron--Production
2. Cast iron--Quality control

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: The [illegible] Standard [illegible] for [illegible] Iron [illegible] [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The project of the new state standard, [illegible] for foundry pig iron, to replace [illegible] is described. It is pointed out that the grades [illegible] and [illegible] have been deleted and a new, [illegible], grade with silicon content of 0.75-1.25% introduced. In 1959, 5 to 10% of the total 4 million tons of foundry iron produced will be in the two deleted grades. The yearly requirement for ferrosilicon, after the new standard comes into effect, is herein calculated. The published project is presented by the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy.

[illegible] 1958 [illegible] Foundry

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Goldenberg, L.I. SOV/130-58-9-5/16

TITLE: The ~~Quality of Blas~~ Furnace Gas [illegible] kachestve domennykh liteynykh chugunov)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 7-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Crystallization in iron during solidification is influenced by the structure formation and admixtures, especially in the form of graphite and refining foam. The inclosures of refining foam are most numerous in plants where fluxed agglomerate is used as raw material. The content of free carbon in cast iron may be regulated by varying the time during which the liquid iron is kept in the ladles. A regulated carbon content is very important to many branches of industry. The silicon content is especially high in the cast iron brands LK-0, LK-00, and LK-1. In LK-0 it is 0.5% higher than in LK-1. For many purposes, cast iron with a manganese content of 0.5% is needed, whereas usual cast iron has a content of 0.7 - 0.9%. The state standard GOST permits a phosphorous content of 0.11 - 0.30% in cast iron. A

Card 1/2

The Quality of Blast Furnace [illegible] SOV-128-58-9-2/26

higher content considerably decreases the mechanical properties of the iron

[illegible]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: On the Quality of Blast [illegible] to be Used in Melting [illegible]

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: [illegible] pigs [illegible] the Made [illegible] and the [illegible] of the micro- [illegible] Metal from 9 works [illegible] and 2) was tested. The testing was carried out [illegible] charges of [illegible] pig and [illegible] armco iron in [illegible] frequency furnace under standard conditions (acid [illegible] temperature 1 320-1 [illegible]) and casting them into [illegible] moulds. The volume of shrinkage cavities was det- [illegible] by weighing or by filling with kerosene. Higher development of shrinkage phenomena was observed for pigs contaminated with kish. It was found that during smelting [illegible] iron from raw ores and scrap on the [illegible] Metallurgical Works or with a preparation of syderitic [illegible] in the Chelyabinsk Works the contamination of the [illegible] with kish is comparatively small. Casting of pig into [illegible] weight in the Chelyabinsk Works and

Card: 2

On the Quality of Blast-Furnace Foundry Pig Iron SOV/133-58-10-4/31

[illegible] Combine leads to [illegible] of the accumulated [illegible] from the central part of [illegible] into the solidifying [illegible]. With increasing iron temperature, the solubility [illegible] of carbon increases and the contamination [illegible] will also [illegible]. Primary iron from [illegible] which has a higher temperature of [illegible] higher carbon content and is not [illegible]. [illegible] that the industry should [illegible] primary iron and by 20% ferrosilicon [illegible] the quality of [illegible] sheet [illegible] of high-[illegible] are [illegible] tables.

ASSOCIATION: [illegible]

Card [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

AUTHOR: Gol'denberg, L.I. SOV/128-59-12 2/21

TITLE: The New GOST-Standard for Cast Iron in Ingots (V novom GOSTe na litevnyye chushkovyye chuguny)

PERIODICAL: Litevnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2 [illegible]

ABSTRACT: Proposals for a new GOST-Standard for blast-furnace cast iron were discussed at a session of the Academic Council of the VNIIChermet Institute of Steel Production. The decisions were submitted to the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices. The reorganization of the existing GOST standard in particular concerns the new regulation of carbon content in blast-furnace cast iron. This also necessitates the reorganization of existing technology for the production of cast iron in pigs. It will be necessary to determine the plants serving as production bases of cast iron. In this connection it is proposed to concentrate cast iron production at the Voroshilovsk and Krivoy Rog plants (southern region), at plants situated

Card 1/2

The New GOST-Standard for Cast Iron in Pigs

SOV/129-59-12-2/21

near the Kursk magnetic anomaly (central region) and at the Chelyabinsk plant in the east. The new GOST-standard includes instructions on the composition of cast iron (table) and on the change in the ratio of the mold and pig weights. A supervisory commission was appointed to deal with the introduction of the new standards. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

GOL'DENBERG, L.I.

Specilization in the blast-furnace production of foundry pig iron is a way to increase the output of acceptable castings. Lit. proizv. no. 8:1-2 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Foundries—Quality control) (Cast iron)

TOTSKIY, O.N., inzh.; GOL'DENBERG, L.I., inzh.

Some special aspects of the design of prestressed steel elements. Prom. stroi. 40 [i.e. 41], no.5:43-44 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Steel, Structural)

GOL'DBERG, Lev Isaakovich

[Native alloy cast iron is an industrial potentiality] Prirodnolegirovannyi chugun - rezerv promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiia," 1964. 110 p. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

SHKCRUPEYEV, I.S., inzh.; GOL'DENBERG, L.L., inzh.; SIRKES, F., red.; KURMAYEVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Development of the machinery and electric equipment industries in the Moldavian S.S.R.] Razvitie mashinostroitel'noi i elektrotekhnicheskoi promyshlennosti v Moldavskoi SSR. Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Moldavia—Machinery industry)
(Moldavia—Electric equipment industry)

GOL'DENBERG, L.M.

Method for expressing the hemoglobin content of an erythrocyte. Lab.delo 4 no.5:8-9 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. -prof. M.N. Bessonova) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta i detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach R.T. Lynmayeva), Simferopol'.
(ERYTHROCYTES)
(HEMOGLOBIN)

SOV/124-58-5-4992

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika 1958, Nr 5, p 7 (USSR)

AUTHORS Tsypkin, Ya.Z., Gol'denberg, L.M.

TITLE How to Construct a Transient Process in Automatic Control Systems From the Characteristics of Their Separate Components (Postroyeniye perekhodnogo protsessa v sistemakh avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya po kharakteristikam ikh otdel'nykh zven'yev)

PERIODICAL. Tr. Vses. zaochn. energ. in-ta, 1957, Nr 7, pp 90-106

ABSTRACT A study is made of the problem of calculating approximately the time characteristics of closed linear systems by using transfer functions or using the time characteristics of the systems' individual components. According to the well-known formula of the theory of impulse control systems, a transition is accomplished from the continuous transfer function to a discrete transfer function. The relationship between the discrete values of the output and input values in a continuous system is written as a summation (the discrete weight function). The weight factors of this summation are equal to the coefficients of the expansion into a series of the discrete

Card 1/2

How to Construct a Transient (cont.)

transfer function of a closed system. The author neglects to explain the fact that the formula in question, which interrelates the discrete values for input and output values, though essentially precise, nevertheless requires that the poles of the closed system's transfer function be ascertained. An approximate formula is obtained by replacing the exact discrete transfer function with a function comprising the transfer coefficients of the system's individual components. This formula does not require the solving of the closed system's characteristic equation. Simplified examples are given of the use of this procedure for the approximate determination of transient functions. An account is given of several modifications of the procedure which adapt it for use with nondirectional circuits and for determining approximately a discrete transfer function through a substitution for the independent parameter. The article contains references to works published previously on this subject.

A. A. Krasovskii

Control systems--Mathematical analysis

GOL'DENBERG, L.N. (Leningrad); KUNEV, Yu.B. (Leningrad)

Programming of problems for digital differential analyzers. Avtom i telem. 22 no.11:1498-1503 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electronic differential analyzers)

GOL'DENBERG, L.M., dots.; LIPCHIN, G.S., inzh.; OKUNEV, Yu.B., inzh.; POLYAK, M.N., inzh.; RAKHOVICH, L.M., inzh.; VEYTSMAN, G.I., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Digital differential analyzer] TSifrovoi differentsial'nyi analizator, informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 109 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Sotrudniki Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi imeni prof. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (for Gol'denberg, Lipchin, Okunev, Polyak, Rakhovich).
(Electronic differential analyzers)

BRUNOV, Boris Yakovlevich, dotsent; GOL'DENBERG, Lev Moiseyevich, dotsent; KLYATSKIN, Isay Gertsovich, prof.; TSEYTLIN, Lev Aleksandrovich, dotsent; LOMONOSOV, V.Yu., prof., retsenzent; GOL'DIN, O.Ye., dotsent, red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Theory of the electromagnetic field] Teoriia elektromagnitnogo polia. By B.IA.Brunov i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 511 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric fields) (Magnetic fields)

[illegible]

[illegible] of pulse [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
nikl. Izd.2., [illegible]. Moskva, Izd-vo "Svyaz'," 19[illegible] [illegible] p.
(MIRA [illegible])

GOL'DENBERG, L.N.; MENSHIKOV, G.G.; ZOFINGSHEIN, A.M., otv. red.

[Introduction to the technique of programming; a training manual] Vvedenie v tekhniku programmirovaniia; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t sviazi, 1964. 46 p. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

L 3014-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

AM4048141 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/
621.374 (075.8)

Gol'denberg, Lev Moiseyevich

Principles of pulse techniques (Osnovy impul'snoy tekhniki) 2d ed. rev. Moscow, Izd-vo "Svyaz'", 1964. 431 p. illus., biblio. 30,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radio engineering, electronics, pulse signal, electrovacuum, pulse transformer, pulse generator, electronic circuit, circuit theory, semiconductor device, pulse storage, logic element, junction diode, multivibrator.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents the basic principles in the theory and design of most important pulse devices used in various fields of radioelectronics. The main objective of the book consists in the introduction to the reader the basic concepts and methods of physical process analysis and pulse technology element design. Considered are the pulse units used in electrovacuum and semiconductor devices. The book is designated for students and can be also of use to specialists engaged in pulse technology.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Card 1/2

L 3014-66
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SUB CODE: EC SUBMITTED: 21May54

NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 md

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

GOL'DENBERG, L.S.

Variant of the indirect psychotherapy method in monosymptomatic hysteria. Vrach. delo no.10:149-150 O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gorodskoy psikhonevologicheskiy dispanser, Krivoy Rog.
(HYSTERIA) (PSYCHOTHERAPY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1

GOL'DENBERG, Lev Moiseyevich; ZAVEDNYY, A.M., otv. red.; YAKOBSON, A.Kh., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Principles of pulse techniques] Osnovy impul'snoi tekhniki. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 399 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620010-1"

1. GOL'DENBERG, M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cylinders

7. Restoration of cylinder heads for D-54 and M-40 diesel motors, M. Gol'denberg. MTD 13 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. April 1953, Unc1.